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(71)Applicant : SEKISUI JUSHI CO LTD

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(72)Inventor : KOIDE TAKASHI
 ISHIMORI TAKASHI
 KURIYAMA TAKAHIRO
 YAMANAKA MINORU
 YOSHIDA MITSUO

(54) METHOD FOR COATING AND COATED PRODUCT

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a method for coating a dense siliceous ceramics layer excellent in durability by a relatively easy means and to provide a coated product by the same method.

SOLUTION: The surface of a base material is coated with a composition for forming a coating film essentially, consisting of polysilazane or the transformed product thereof and subjected to hardening treatment and thereafter subjected to treatment with high temperature water so that the obtained coating film is remarkably denser and more durably compared with the one not subjected to high temperature water treatment. Since ammonia or the like does not remain in the vicinity of the surface of a siliceous ceramics layer, the hardening reaction is not distributed in the case a photocatalyst-containing layer is formed.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The formation approach of the coating characterized by forming a nature of silica ceramic layer on a base material by processing with high temperature hot water further after applying the constituent for paint film formation which uses polysilazane or its conversion object as a principal component on a base material and performing hardening processing.

[Claim 2] A nature of silica ceramic layer is the formation approach of the coating according to claim 1 characterized by being formed from the constituent for paint film formation with which amines or/and acids were added by polysilazane or its conversion object.

[Claim 3] A base material is the formation approach of the coating according to claim 1 or 2 characterized by being what not easily influenced [harmful] due to high temperature hot water, such as plastics, a metal, and glass.

[Claim 4] The coating characterized by being formed by the formation approach of a coating according to claim 1, 2, or 3.

[Claim 5] The formation approach of a coating given in claim 1 characterized by forming a photocatalyst content layer in the outside surface of a nature of silica ceramic layer – 3 any 1 terms.

[Claim 6] The coating characterized by being formed by the formation approach of a coating according to claim 5.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention is precise and relates to the formation approach of the coating which forms the nature of silica ceramic layer which is excellent in endurance on a base material, and its coating.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Since a silicone system coat is excellent in thermal resistance, abrasion resistance, corrosion resistance, etc. and has the high paint film degree of hardness also with the thin film, it is a coat which was extremely suitable for protecting a base material. Although this silicone system coat is obtained by carrying out the polymerization of the alkoxy silane hydrolyzate with the conventional sol gel process, since it is porosity that a precise coat is hard to be formed, this approach is insufficient for protecting a base material, and engine performance, such as thermal resistance, flexibility, and abrasion resistance, is not enough, either. To it, the nature of silica ceramic layer which consists of polysilazane in this invention or its conversion object is a coat which has very precise and uniform thickness, and is excellent in thermal resistance, flexibility, abrasion resistance, etc., and has the high paint film degree of hardness also with the thin film.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] As an approach of forming the nature of silica ceramic layer which consists of polysilazane or its conversion object on a base material After applying the constituent for paint film formation which uses polysilazane or its conversion object as a principal component, Although you may make it convert into a nature of silica ceramic layer by heating and calcinating at an elevated temperature, if deformation and degradation make it an elevated temperature too much even when they use stainless steel again in using synthetic-resin plates, such as a polycarbonate and an acrylic, for a base material, a lifting and an exterior problem will produce discoloration. Therefore, the following approach of converting into a nature of silica ceramic layer at low temperature as much as possible is desirable.

[0004] That is, if it forms from the constituent for paint film formation with which an amine or/and acids were added by polysilazane or its conversion object or forms with the constituent for paint film formation with which an amine or/and acids were added by polysilazane or its conversion object, low-temperature baking of about 70 degrees C is attained, and it can convert into a nature of silica ceramic layer at high speed.

[0005] Moreover, if it forms in polysilazane or its conversion object with a metal particle and the constituent for paint film formation with which at least one kind of Au, Ag, Pd, and nickel was added preferably, low-temperature baking of about 150-350 degrees C will be attained.

[0006] However, the part into which inversion to a nature of silica ceramic layer from polysilazane or its conversion object is not performed with a molecular level remains, and the nature of silica ceramic layer formed using the approach of performing low-temperature baking cannot serve as a coat which has the aforementioned property precisely from the part flowing out by the continuous damp or wet condition.

[0007] Moreover, in case a photocatalyst content layer is formed in the outside surface of a nature of silica ceramic layer and a coating is obtained, the hardening reaction for forming a photocatalyst content layer is barred by components, such as ammonia which remains near the layer front face of a nature of silica ceramic layer, and the adhesion of a nature of silica ceramic layer and a photocatalyst content layer may become inadequate by them.

[0008] Moreover, the part into which inversion is not performed too remains and runoff of the part produces the nature of silica ceramic layer which performed processing by the steam under ordinary pressure in a continuous damp or wet condition. Although inversion sufficient in processing with the steam under high voltage is performed, in order to put in such a process actually, large sum equipment and complicated

actuation will be added.

[0009] Then, this invention offers the formation approach of the coating which forms the nature of silica ceramic layer in a comparatively easy means which is precise and is excellent in endurance on a base material, and its coating.

[0010]

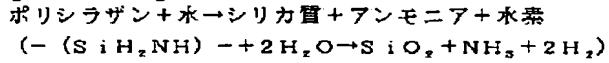
[Means for Solving the Problem] In order to attain the above-mentioned object, it is characterized by forming the coating of a nature of silica ceramic layer on a base material by processing with high temperature hot water further, after this invention applies the constituent for paint film formation which uses polysilazane or its conversion object as a principal component on a base material and performs hardening processing.

[0011] after hardening processing of a nature of silica ceramic layer, as compared with what does not process with high temperature hot water, the coating of a nature of silica ceramic layer excellent in endurance can be formed on a base material by processing with high temperature hot water, it is markedly alike, and it is precise and the coat whose endurance improved can be obtained by this invention. Moreover, since components, such as ammonia which does an adverse effect near the layer front face of a nature of silica ceramic layer at the hardening reaction of a photocatalyst content layer, do not remain when covering a photocatalyst content layer on the outside surface of a nature of silica ceramic layer, barring the hardening reaction at the time of a photocatalyst content layer being formed is lost.

[0012] ** -- although the factor from which effectiveness [like] is acquired is not clear, the reaction which polysilazane or its conversion object converts to a nature of silica ceramic layer is a substitution reaction fundamentally, and is accompanied by cutting and association of an interatomic bond. Although it changes in cutting of an interatomic bond with classes of association and it takes considerable energy, in this invention, it increases because the energy which a water molecule has becomes an elevated temperature, and it acts on the part into which inversion to a nature of silica ceramic layer is not performed, and it is possible that cutting of an interatomic bond is promoted. Since a water molecule is in a liquid condition, it is thought that the consistency of the water molecule which surround a nature of silica ceramic layer was far high as compared with the steam in ordinary pressure, and became large [the energy which acts to a nature of silica ceramic layer]. Moreover, the reaction formula at the time of inversion being performed from polysilazane or its conversion object in a nature of silica ceramic layer is as follows, the water whose high temperature hot water is a reactant can be supplied continuously, the Le Chatelier's law can be followed by adsorbing the ammonia which is a resultant further and removing it, and promoting the reaction more is also considered.

[0013]

[Formula 1]



[0014] In the coating of the photocatalyst content layer formed by the formation approach by this invention, since the nature of silica ceramic layer which consists of polysilazane or its conversion object is a very precise coat, a base material is protected from an oxidative degradation operation of a photocatalyst also with a thin film to the extent that the permeability of light is not spoiled, and the adhesion over a base material and a photocatalyst content layer can also be borne enough at an outdoor use. Moreover, since a crack does not occur even if it makes it curve, since a crack does not occur at the time of baking of a photocatalyst content layer since it excels in thermal resistance, and it excels in flexibility, but it excels in endurance in this condition further and has with the high paint film degree of hardness also with the thin film, a base material stops being able to get damaged very easily.

[0015] What is necessary is for a spray coat, a DIP coat, a spin coat, a flow coat, a roll coat, etc. to apply suitably the constituent for paint film formation which uses polysilazane or its conversion object as a principal component to the field which a base material should apply by the approach, and just to convert it into a nature of silica ceramic layer, in order to form the coating of this nature of silica ceramic layer. Moreover, 1 time is sufficient as said spreading, and it may be applied twice or more.

[0016] Although the high temperature hot water used for this invention has desirable water by which purification processing was carried out, as long as a component harmful to the range which affects adhesion with the layer which there is no effect harmful as the nature of silica ceramic layer itself after processing, or is formed in the outside surfaces, such as a photocatalyst content layer, does not remain, especially definition may not be carried out but may use tap water etc.

[0017] The thing of the liquid condition which is the high energy near an ebullition condition is used for the high temperature hot water used for this invention, and a thing 90 degrees C or more is desirable, and is a

thing 96 degrees C or more more preferably.

[0018] Although it is enough as the processing by the high temperature hot water in this invention to perform processing 10 seconds or more in 96-degree C high temperature hot water, it is desirable to perform processing 1 minute or more in 90-degree C high temperature hot water.

[0019] Although especially the polysilazane in this invention is not limited, at least to intramolecular Si-H association, Or what has N-H coupling may be desirable, may be polysilazane independent, and The mixture of the copolymer of polysilazane and other polymers, or polysilazane and other compounds is sufficient. Moreover, it may be a chain-like, and polysilazane may have annular and the structure of cross linkage, may have the structure of these plurality simultaneously in intramolecular further, and these [its] may be independent and it may be used with mixture.

[0020] ** -- since the coating of the nature of silica ceramic layer obtained by making it like is precise, and is excellent in endurance, thermal resistance, abrasion resistance, corrosion resistance, etc. and has the high paint film degree of hardness also with the thin film, it is the coat which was extremely suitable for protecting a base material.

[0021] In order to obtain the coating in which the photocatalyst content layer containing photocatalysts, such as a titanium dioxide, was formed on the outside surface of a nature of silica ceramic layer The spraying process which is made to carry out melting of the powder, such as a titanium dioxide, and sprays it, CVD which deposits a titanium dioxide through a chemical reaction (the scientific producing-film method), Although the spatter vacuum deposition to which spatter evaporation is carried out and the deposition of the titanium dioxide etc. is carried out, a vacuum deposition method, etc. may be suitably formed by the approach If a binder is made to distribute a titanium dioxide etc., it considers as a paint film constituent and it is applied by dipping, a spray, a flow coater, etc., since homogeneity and a smooth coat are formed, it is desirable.

[0022] When forming a photocatalyst content layer by this approach, it is desirable to use a silicone system compound as a binder. By using a silicone system compound, it excels in adhesion with a nature of silica ceramic layer, and the photocatalyst content layer obtained cannot deteriorate easily due to the titanium dioxide activated since surface hardness became high, and it was hard coming to get damaged and it excelled in chemical resistance and resistance to contamination by siloxane association, and a pollutant also stops being able to adhere easily.

[0023] In addition, when forming a photocatalyst content layer, using a silicone system compound as a binder, the coating constituent which consists of mixture of the hydrolyzate of alkoxy silane, such as organopolysiloxane or a tetra-ETOSHI gardenia fruit run, and a titania sol as an example can be applied, and it can form by heating above 50 degrees C.

[0024] Although a rutile mold is sufficient as the titanium dioxide as a photocatalyst, the thing of the height of activity to an anatase mold is desirable. While being decomposed, the pollutant which it activated when a wavelength field irradiated the ultraviolet radiation near 300-400nm at this titanium dioxide, and strong oxidizing power was discovered by that activation, and adhered to the front face Hydrophilization of the front face is carried out by activation to about about 0 - 20 degrees by the contact angle with water, and even if a pollutant stops being able to adhere easily due to this hydrophilization and it adheres, it comes to be easily washed away by the rainfall etc. Even if the conditions which dew condensation furthermore produces are fulfilled, since the moisture adhering to a front face is uniformly spread on a front face by the front face by which hydrophilization was carried out, it is hard coming to dew.

[0025] ** -- the coating obtained by making it like can be used for materials, for example, building materials, at large [, such as various kinds of buildings which consist of all applications as which resistance to contamination, fog resistance, and a hydrophilic property be required, i.e., a macromolecule metallurgy group glass, etc. and the structure, a building sheathing material, a windowpane, a signboard, a traffic sign, the translucency noise insulation plate for the object for routes, or railroads, an acoustical insulation board, a guard rail, lighting covering, a bridge, a fence, a balustrade, the reflecting plate used for a safety post or them, mirror on a curved road the mirror for baths, etc.

[0026]

[Embodiment of the Invention] Hereafter, the table 1 showing the example of this invention and its performance evaluation is explained concretely. However, this invention is not limited to the following examples.

[0027]

[Example] (Examples 1-8) With the stainless plate, in order to check the condition of a coat, the outside surface produced smoothness and the made specimen to the condition near a mirror plane, and applied the

following constituents for paint film formation to the outside surface. The constituent for paint film formation which adds gradually 10–400mg of tree n-pentylamine, and uses polysilazane or its conversion object as a principal component was obtained having dissolved perhydro polysilazane in O-xylene, having created the solution in solid content 1 – 40wt%, and agitating 10g of the solution in ordinary temperature. The spin coat of this was carried out on the stainless steel mirror plane in ordinary temperature and atmospheric pressure, and it heated for 5 minutes at 350 degrees C, and cooled slowly in ordinary temperature for 30 minutes, and hardening processing was performed. This was immersed in high temperature hot water (90 degrees C or 96 degrees C) for 10 seconds to 30 minutes, high-temperature-hot-water processing was performed, and the nature of silica ceramic layer of 300nm thickness was obtained.

[0028] (Example 9) Next, the anatase mold titanium oxide sol (Nissan chemistry, TA-15, solid content 15wt%) 56 weight section, the methyl trimetoxysilane (Japan Synthetic Rubber, GURASUKA B liquid) 11 weight section after mixing the silica sol (Japan Synthetic Rubber, GURASUKA A liquid, solid content 20wt%) 33 weight section, and ethanol were added, and it agitated for further 2 hours, and adjusted by carrying out the dehydration condensation polymerization reaction of the methyl trimetoxysilane with a hydrolysis reaction selectively. The coating which has the photocatalyst content layer of 50nm thickness was obtained by carrying out a spin coat on the nature of silica ceramic layer which performed high-temperature-hot-water immersion processing which consists this of the aforementioned example 4, heating for 30 minutes at 250 degrees C, and cooling slowly for 30 minutes in ordinary temperature.

[0029] (Examples 1–5 of a comparison) Those to which what is the same as for the component, the method of application, and the hardening art of the constituent for paint film formation, and omits high-temperature-hot-water immersion processing to examples 1–8 performed warm water immersion processing (80 degrees C, 70 degrees C, 50 degrees C, and 25 degrees C) for the example 1 of a comparison and water temperature are the examples 2–5 of a comparison.

[0030] (Example 6 of a comparison) The coating which formed the photocatalyst content layer in the outside surface of the nature of silica ceramic layer obtained in the example 1 of a comparison like the example 9 was obtained.

[0031] (Continuation-proof wettability) Continuation spraying of the 35-degree-C warm water was carried out, and the appearance of 240 hours after and the residue of a membrane component were measured.

[0032] (Appearance after a continuation-proof wettability) Since the ununiformity of film thickness arose and the interference color was observed when the unreacted component flowed out, the existence was checked visually.

[0033] (Film residue after a continuation-proof wettability) The quantum of the amount of silicon was carried out with the fluorescence-X-rays measuring instrument, and it compared with the amount of silicon in front of the continuation-proof humid sex test.

[0034] (Hardening extent of a photocatalyst content layer) The waste cloth was placed on the specimen which is shown in an example 9 and the example 6 of a comparison and which has a photocatalyst content layer on a nature of silica ceramic layer, it was made to move horizontally, where a 1kg/cm² load is applied vertically, and the condition of the paint film of the passed part was observed.

[0035]

[A table 1]

| 処理形態 | 高温水処理条件 | | | 評価試験結果 | | |
|------|--------------|-----------|------------|--------------------|------------|------|
| | 処理水温 (°C) | 処理時間 秒 | 試験後 の外観 | 耐連続湿潤性 | 光触媒 含有層 | 硬化程度 |
| | | | | 試験後 膜成分 消失割合 | 硬化程度 | |
| 実施例1 | 浸漬 | 96 | 10秒 | 良好 | — | — |
| 実施例2 | 浸漬 | 96 | 20秒 | 良好 | — | — |
| 実施例3 | 浸漬 | 96 | 30秒 | 良好 | — | — |
| 実施例4 | 浸漬 | 96 | 1分 | 良好 | 0.3% | — |
| 実施例5 | 浸漬 | 96 | 5分 | 良好 | — | — |
| 実施例6 | 浸漬 | 96 | 10分 | 良好 | — | — |
| 実施例7 | 浸漬 | 96 | 30分 | 良好 | — | — |
| 実施例8 | 浸漬 | 90 | 1分 | 良好 | — | — |
| 実施例9 | 浸漬 | 96 | 1分 | — | — | 異常なし |
| 比較例1 | なし | — | — | 溶出 | 38.5% | — |
| 比較例2 | 浸漬 | 80 | 1分 | 溶出 | — | — |
| 比較例3 | 浸漬 | 70 | 1分 | 溶出 | — | — |
| 比較例4 | 浸漬 | 50 | 1分 | 溶出 | — | — |
| 比較例5 | 浸漬 | 25 | 1分 | 溶出 | — | — |
| 比較例6 | なし | — | — | — | — | 剥離 |

[0036] From a table 1, since runoff of the unreacted component from a coat was not observed after the continuation-proof humid sex test, as for water temperature, the effectiveness of processing is checked for examples 1–8 in 10 seconds or more, as for 90 degrees C or more and immersion time amount. Moreover, in the example 9 which has a photocatalyst content layer on a nature of silica ceramic layer, it is normal after the verification test of hardening extent, and it was checked that the component which bars the hardening reaction of a nature of silica ceramic layer to a photocatalyst content layer has not occurred.

[0037] It receives and, as for the example 1 of a comparison, runoff of the unreacted component from a coat is observed after the continuation-proof humid sex test, and disappearance of a membrane component has also reached to about 40%, and it is checked that a reaction is inadequate. Moreover, in the examples 2–5 of a comparison, it is checked that water temperature is difficult for observing runoff of the unreacted component from a coat like the example 1 of a comparison, and performing sufficient processing below 80 degrees C. Moreover, in the example 6 of a comparison which has a photocatalyst content layer on the outside surface of a nature of silica ceramic layer, it is checked that a certain component which exfoliation is observed after the verification test of hardening extent, and bars the hardening reaction of a photocatalyst content layer in a nature of silica ceramic layer since adhesion is inadequate remains.

[0038]

[Effect of the Invention] after hardening processing of a nature of silica ceramic layer, as compared with what does not process with high temperature hot water, the nature of silica ceramic layer excellent in endurance can be formed on a base material by processing with high temperature hot water, it is markedly alike, and it is precise and the coat whose endurance improved can be obtained by this invention. Moreover, since the component which does an adverse effect near the layer front face of a nature of silica ceramic layer at the hardening reaction of photocatalyst content layers, such as ammonia, does not remain when forming a photocatalyst content layer in the outside surface of a nature of silica ceramic layer, it is lost that the hardening reaction of a photocatalyst content layer is barred.

[0039] High-temperature-hot-water processing is effective at the water temperature of 90 degrees C or more, and if water temperature is 96 degrees C, processing actuation with a comparatively easy means is possible for it from the solvent which the effectiveness of processing is looked at and uses in 10 seconds and a short time being water.

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(71)出願人 000002462

積水樹脂株式会社

大阪府大阪市北区西天満2丁目4番4号

(22)出願日 平成12年5月30日 (2000.5.30)

(72)発明者 小出 崇志

滋賀県蒲生郡竜王町大字鏡字谷田731-1

積水樹脂株式会社

(72)発明者 石森 敬司

滋賀県蒲生郡竜王町大字鏡字谷田731-1

積水樹脂株式会社

(72)発明者 栗山 貴弘

滋賀県蒲生郡竜王町大字鏡字谷田731-1

積水樹脂株式会社

最終頁に続く

(54)【発明の名称】 被覆物の形成方法及び被覆物

(57)【要約】

【課題】 比較的容易な手段での緻密で耐久性に優れるシリカ質セラミックス層の形成方法及びその形成方法による被覆物を提供する。

【解決手段】 基材上にポリシラザン又はその変成物を主成分とする塗膜形成用組成物を塗布し、硬化処理を行った後、さらに高温水で処理を行うことで、高温水処理を行わないものと比較して格段に緻密で耐久性が向上した被膜を得ることができ、またシリカ質セラミックス層の層表面付近にアンモニア等が残存しないことから、光触媒含有層が形成される際の硬化反応を妨げることがなくなる。

シリカ質セラミック層に転化できる次の方法が好ましい。

【0004】すなわち、ポリシラザン又はその変成物に、アミン又は／及び酸類が添加された塗膜形成用組成物から形成するか、あるいはポリシラザン又はその変成物に、アミン又は／及び酸類が添加された塗膜形成用組成物により形成すれば、70℃程度の低温焼成が可能となり、且つ高速でシリカ質セラミックス層に転化することができる。

10 【0005】また、ポリシラザン又はその変成物に金属微粒子、好ましくはAu、Ag、Pd、Niの少なくとも1種類が添加された塗膜形成用組成物により形成すれば、150～350℃程度の低温焼成が可能となる。

【0006】しかしながら、低温焼成を行う方法を用いて形成したシリカ質セラミックス層は、分子レベルでポリシラザン又はその変成物からシリカ質セラミックス層への転化が行わぬ部分が残り、その部分は連続的な湿潤状態で流出することから、緻密で、且つ前記の性質を有する被膜とはなり得ていない。

20 【0007】また、シリカ質セラミックス層の外面に光触媒含有層を形成し被覆物を得る際に、シリカ質セラミックス層の層表面付近に残存するアンモニア等の成分により、光触媒含有層を形成するための硬化反応が妨げられ、シリカ質セラミックス層と光触媒含有層との密着性が不十分となることがある。

【0008】また、常圧下の蒸気による処理を行ったシリカ質セラミックス層は、やはり転化が行わぬ部分が残り、連続的な湿潤状態でその部分の流出が生じる。高圧下における蒸気での処理では十分な転化が行われるもの、実際にそのような工程を入れ込むには、高額な装置と煩雑な操作が加わることとなる。

30 【0009】そこで本発明は、比較的容易な手段での緻密で耐久性に優れるシリカ質セラミックス層を基材上に形成する被覆物の形成方法及びその被覆物を提供するものである。

【0010】

【課題を解決するための手段】上記目的を達成するため、本発明は基材上にポリシラザン又はその変成物を主成分とする塗膜形成用組成物を塗布し、硬化処理を行った後、さらに高温水で処理を行うことにより基材上にシリカ質セラミックス層の被覆物を形成することを特徴とするものである。

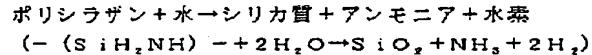
【0011】本発明により、シリカ質セラミックス層の硬化処理後、高温水で処理を行うことで、基材上に耐久性に優れたシリカ質セラミックス層の被覆物を形成することができ、高温水で処理を行わぬものと比較して、格段に緻密で耐久性が向上した被膜を得ることができ。またシリカ質セラミックス層の外面に光触媒含有層を被覆するとき、シリカ質セラミックス層の層表面付近に光触媒含有層の硬化反応に悪影響を及ぼすアンモニア

等の成分が残存しないことから、光触媒含有層が形成される際の硬化反応を妨げることがなくなる。

【0012】かような効果が得られる要因は明確でないが、ポリシラザン又はその変成物がシリカ質セラミックス層へ転化する反応は基本的に置換反応であり、原子間結合の切断及び結合を伴うものである。原子間結合の切断には、結合の種類によって異なるものの相当なエネルギーを要するが、本発明においては、水分子の持つエネルギーが高温になることで増大し、シリカ質セラミックス層への転化が行われていない部分に作用し、原子間結合の切断を促進していると考えられる。水分子が液体状態であることから、シリカ質セラミックス層を取り巻く水分子の密度は常圧での蒸気と比較してはるかに高く、シリカ質セラミックス層へ作用するエネルギーもまた大きくなつたものと考えられる。また、ポリシラザン又はその変成物からシリカ質セラミックス層へ転化が行われる際の反応式は下記の通りであり、高温水が反応物である水を連続的に供給し、さらに反応生成物であるアンモニアを吸着して除去することでルシャトリエの法則に則ることができ、より反応を促進していることも考えられる。

【0013】

【化1】



【0014】本発明による形成方法により形成された光触媒含有層の被覆物では、ポリシラザン又はその変成物からなるシリカ質セラミックス層が非常に緻密な被膜であるために光の透過性を損なわない程度の薄膜でも光触媒の酸化分解作用から基材を保護し、基材及び光触媒含有層に対する密着性も屋外使用に十分耐えうるものである。また耐熱性に優れているために光触媒含有層の焼成時においてもクラックが発生せず、且つ耐屈曲性に優れているために、湾曲させてもクラックが発生せず、さらにこの状態で耐久性に優れ、且つ薄膜でも高い塗膜硬度と有しているため、基材は極めて傷つきにくくなる。

【0015】このシリカ質セラミックス層の被覆物を形成するには、ポリシラザン又はその変成物を主成分とする塗膜形成用組成物を、基材の塗布すべき面にスプレー コート、ディップコート、スピニコート、フローコート、ロールコート等の適宜方法で塗布し、シリカ質セラミックス層に転化すればよい。また前記塗布は1回でもよいし、2回以上塗布してもよい。

【0016】本発明に用いる高温水は、純粋化処理された水が望ましいが、処理後にシリカ質セラミックス層自体として有害な影響がないか、又は光触媒含有層等、その外面に形成される層との密着性に影響を及ぼす範囲に有害な成分が残留しないのであれば、特に限定はせず水道水等を用いてもよい。

【0017】本発明に用いる高温水は、沸騰状態に近い

高エネルギーである液体状態のものを使用し、90℃以上のものが好ましく、より好ましくは96℃以上のものである。

【0018】本発明における高温水による処理は、96℃の高温水では10秒以上処理を行うことで十分であるが、90℃の高温水では1分以上処理を行うのが好ましい。

【0019】本発明におけるポリシラザンは特に限定されるものではないが、分子内に少なくともSi-H結合、あるいはN-H結合を有するものが好ましく、ポリシラザン単独であってもよいし、ポリシラザンと他のポリマーとの共重合体やポリシラザンと他の化合物との混合物でもよく、またポリシラザンは鎖状であってもよいし、環状、架橋構造を有するものでもよく、さらに分子内にこれら複数の構造を同時に有するものでもよく、これらが単独でもよいし、混合物で用いられてもよい。

【0020】かようにして得られたシリカ質セラミックス層の被覆物は、緻密で耐久性、耐熱性、耐摩耗性、耐蝕性等に優れ、また薄膜でも高い塗膜硬度を有しているために、基材を保護するのに極めて適した被膜である。

【0021】シリカ質セラミックス層の外面に二酸化チタン等の光触媒を含有する光触媒含有層を形成した被覆物を得るには、二酸化チタン等の粉末を溶融させて吹き付ける溶射法、化学反応を介して二酸化チタンを析出させるCVD（科学的製膜法）、二酸化チタン等をスパッタ蒸発させて沈着させるスパッタ蒸着法、真空蒸着法等の適宜方法によって形成してもよいが、バインダーに二酸化チタン等を分散させて塗膜組成物とし、それをディッピングやスプレー、フローコーター等により塗布すれば、均一且つ平滑な被膜が形成されるので好ましい。

【0022】かかる方法により光触媒含有層を形成する場合には、バインダーとしてシリコーン系化合物を用いるのが好ましい。シリコーン系化合物を用いることにより、シリカ質セラミックス層との密着性に優れ、又得られる光触媒含有層は表面硬度が高くなつて傷つきにくくなり、またシロキサン結合によって耐薬品性、耐汚染性に優れるために活性化された二酸化チタン等によっても劣化されにくく、また汚染物質も付着しにくくなる。

【0023】なおバインダーとしてシリコーン系化合物を用いて光触媒含有層を形成する場合、例えば一例としてオルガノポリシロキサン又はテトラエトシシラン等のアルコキシランの加水分解物とチタニアゾルとの混合物とからなる塗料組成物を塗布し、50℃以上で加熱することにより形成することができる。

【0024】光触媒としての二酸化チタンは、ルチル型でもよいが、活性の高さからアナターゼ型のものが好ましく、この二酸化チタンに波長領域が300~400nm付近の紫外光を照射することによって活性化され、その活性化によって強い酸化力が発現されて、表面に付着した汚染物質は分解されると共に、活性化によってその

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表面は水との接触角でほぼ0～20度程度まで親水化され、かかる親水化によって汚染物質は付着しにくくなり、たとえ付着しても降雨等によって容易に洗い流されるようになる。さらに結露が生じる条件が満たされても、親水化された表面によって、表面に付着する水分が一様に表面に拡散するために結露しにくくなる。

【0025】かようにして得られた被覆物は耐汚染性、防曇性や親水性が要求されるあらゆる用途、すなわち高分子や金属、ガラス等からなる各種の建築物、構造物等の資材全般、例えば建材、建築外装材、窓ガラス、看板、交通標識、道路用や鉄道用の透光性遮音板、防音板、ガードレール、照明カバー、橋梁、柵、高欄、視線誘導標やそれらに用いられる反射板、カーブミラー、浴室用ミラー等に用いることができる。

【0026】

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の実施例及びその性能評価を示す表1について具体的に説明する。但し、本発明は以下の実施例に限定されるものではない。

【0027】

【実施例】(実施例1～8)ステンレス板により、被膜の状態を確認するため外面が鏡面に近い状態まで平滑となされた試験体を作製し、その外面に以下の塗膜形成用組成物を塗布した。ペルヒドロポリシラザンをo-キシレンに溶解し、固形分1～40wt%の範囲で溶液を作成し、その溶液10gを常温で攪拌しながら、トリーn-ペンチルアミン10～400mgを徐々に添加しポリシラザン又はその変成物を主成分とする塗膜形成用組成物を得た。これを常温、大気圧中でステンレス鏡面上にスピンドルコートし、350℃で5分間加熱して30分間常温にて徐冷し硬化処理を行った。これを90℃又は96℃の高温水に10秒から30分間浸漬して高温水処理を行い、300nmの層厚のシリカ質セラミックス層を得た。

【0028】(実施例9)次に、アナターゼ型酸化チタ

ンゾル(日産化学、TA-15、固形分15wt%)56重量部と、シリカゾル(日本合成ゴム、グラスカA液、固形分20wt%)33重量部を混合後、メチルトリメトキシシラン(日本合成ゴム、グラスカB液)11重量部とエタノールを添加し、さらに2時間攪拌し、メチルトリメトキシシランを部分的に加水分解反応と脱水縮重合反応させることにより調整した。これを前記の実施例4からなる高温水浸漬処理を行ったシリカ質セラミックス層の上にスピンドルコートし、250℃で30分間加熱し、常温で30分間徐冷することにより、50nmの層厚の光触媒含有層を有する被覆物を得た。

【0029】(比較例1～5)実施例1～8に対して、塗膜形成用組成物の成分、塗布方法及び硬化処理方法は同一で、高温水浸漬処理を行っていないものが比較例1、水温を80℃、70℃、50℃、25℃の温水浸漬処理を行ったものが比較例2～5である。

【0030】(比較例6)比較例1で得たシリカ質セラミックス層の外面に、実施例9と同様にして光触媒含有層を形成した被覆物を得た。

【0031】(耐連続湿潤性)35℃温水を連続噴霧し、240時間後の外観及び膜成分の残量を比較した。

【0032】(耐連続湿潤性後の外観)未反応成分が流出すると、塗膜厚の不均一が生じ干渉色が観察されるので、その有無を目視にて確認した。

【0033】(耐連続湿潤性後の膜残量)蛍光X線測定器にてケイ素量を定量し、耐連続湿潤性試験前のケイ素量と比較した。

【0034】(光触媒含有層の硬化程度)実施例9及び比較例6に示す、シリカ質セラミックス層上に光触媒含有層を有する試験体上にウエスを置き、1kg/cm²の荷重を垂直にかけた状態で水平方向に移動させ、その通過した部分の塗膜の状態を観察した。

【0035】

【表1】

| | 高温水処理条件 | | | 評価試験結果 | | |
|------|---------|--------------|------|------------|-------------|--------------------|
| | 処理形態 | 処理水温 (°C) | 処理時間 | 耐連続湿潤性 | | 光触媒 含有層 硬化程度 |
| | | | | 試験後 の外観 | 膜成分 消失割合 | |
| 実施例1 | 浸漬 | 96 | 10秒 | 良好 | — | — |
| 実施例2 | 浸漬 | 96 | 20秒 | 良好 | — | — |
| 実施例3 | 浸漬 | 96 | 30秒 | 良好 | — | — |
| 実施例4 | 浸漬 | 96 | 1分 | 良好 | 0.3% | — |
| 実施例5 | 浸漬 | 96 | 5分 | 良好 | — | — |
| 実施例6 | 浸漬 | 96 | 10分 | 良好 | — | — |
| 実施例7 | 浸漬 | 96 | 30分 | 良好 | — | — |
| 実施例8 | 浸漬 | 90 | 1分 | 良好 | — | — |
| 実施例9 | 浸漬 | 96 | 1分 | — | — | 異常なし |
| 比較例1 | なし | — | — | 溶出 | 38.5% | — |
| 比較例2 | 浸漬 | 80 | 1分 | 溶出 | — | — |
| 比較例3 | 浸漬 | 70 | 1分 | 溶出 | — | — |
| 比較例4 | 浸漬 | 50 | 1分 | 溶出 | — | — |
| 比較例5 | 浸漬 | 25 | 1分 | 溶出 | — | — |
| 比較例6 | なし | — | — | — | — | 剥離 |

【0036】表1から、実施例1～8は耐連続湿潤性試験後においても塗膜層からの未反応成分の流出は観察されなかったことから、水温は90°C以上、浸漬時間は10秒以上で処理の効果が確認されている。また、シリカ質セラミックス層上に光触媒含有層を有する実施例9では、硬化程度の確認試験後においても異常はなく、シリカ質セラミックス層から、光触媒含有層の硬化反応を妨げる成分が発生していないことが確認された。

【0037】対して、比較例1は耐連続湿潤性試験後において、塗膜層からの未反応成分の流出が観察され、また膜成分の消失も40%程度に達しており、反応が不十分であることが確認されている。また、比較例2～5では、比較例1と同様塗膜層からの未反応成分の流出が観察され、十分な処理を行うには水温が80°C以下では困難であることが確認されている。また、シリカ質セラミックス層の外面に光触媒含有層を有する比較例6では、硬化程度の確認試験後において剥離が観察され密着性が不十分であることから、シリカ質セラミックス層に、光

触媒含有層の硬化反応を妨げる何らかの成分が残存していることが確認されている。

【0038】

【発明の効果】本発明により、シリカ質セラミックス層の硬化処理後、高温水で処理を行うことで、基材上に耐久性に優れたシリカ質セラミックス層を形成することができ、高温水で処理を行わないものと比較して、格段に緻密で耐久性が向上した被膜を得ることができる。また、シリカ質セラミックス層の外面に光触媒含有層を形成するとき、シリカ質セラミックス層の層表面付近に、アンモニア等の光触媒含有層の硬化反応に悪影響を及ぼす成分が残存しないことから、光触媒含有層の硬化反応が妨げられることがなくなる。

【0039】高温水処理は、90°C以上の水温で効果があり、水温が96°Cであれば10秒と短時間で処理の効果が見られ、また使用する溶媒が水であることから、比較的容易な手段での処理操作が可能である。

フロントページの続き

(72)発明者 山中 稔

滋賀県蒲生郡竜王町大字鏡字谷田731-1
積水樹脂株式会社

(72)発明者 吉田 光男

滋賀県蒲生郡竜王町大字鏡字谷田731-1
積水樹脂株式会社

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